Ocean Steamers.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT

No. 6 Rowling Green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT
OUBENSTOWN.—The linus Line, selling semi-weekly, carry
ing the United States Mails.

CITY OF HOSTON.

SATURDAY, MAY 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY, MAY 10
CITY OF NEW YORK.

SATURDAY, MAY 10
CITY OF NEW YORK.

SATURDAY, MAY 10
CITY OF NEW YORK.

EATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

By the mail scamer sailing overy Saturday.

Medicale rates.

Mestings passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, 640

Tackste can be bought here by percess sending for their briends.

For ourther information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. Dalie, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York. THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP AMERICA, Capt. J. C. Meyer, master, carrying the United States all, will said from the Bremen pier, foot of Thru st., Hobbard, on SATURDAY, April 29,

SATURDAY, April 10,

BREMEN, VIA SOLTHAMPTON,

Taking passequers is

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
ed the releasing today, possed in red for its equivalent in correctly.

For the first cable, \$165, second cable, \$62.50; steerage, \$71.50.

Today (a larged by the steamship HERMANN, G. Wenke, master, on Kay's

For freight or passage suppring

CELRICHS & Co., No. 52 Broad st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE for RIO DE JARGERO, estimates at ST. TROMAS PARA, PERNAMBUGO and BAlifa every trip. The United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ship Company, will depute tremberly on the 28th of each month, at Jp. ms. from For the 48 North River, one of their new first-class states from the St. Serik Rive

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S new Min BRUDIEN via Course, leave New York from Pier No. 46, N. B., carring too United States And, on the following JUTUREDAR'S BALTU. A. J. Jones. semi-der, 3,000 ture, 1,000 b. p., 20th April BALTU. A. J. Jones. semi-der, 3,000 ture, 1,000 b. p., 20th April BALTU. A. J. Jones. semi-der, 3,000 ture, 1,000 b. p., 20th April WESTHIN METRIPOLID. ..., 2,000 ture, 1,000 b. p., 10th May ATLANTU. C. Hoyer, can der. ... (000 ture, 1,000 b. p., 10th May ATLANTU. G. Hoyer, can der. ... (000 ture, 1,000 b. p., 10th June Price of Passaye, payulas in gold of the equivalent: 1st Cabin. 1905. 35 (1861) 257 360. #105 At Cahin, #87 30; Sterrage, work For Feeight and Parage upoly to RUGER BROS., General Agents, Na. 45 Boavet-st.

PHRST CABIN PASSAGE, TWENTY DOLLARS,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER No. 12, N. R. In connection with Railreads throughout Georgie and Florida.

EMPIRE SIDE WHEEL LINE.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.

The favorite fact and my electricity
soft and from Pier N. 16, E. R., foot of Walest., THURSDAY,
April No. of Pp. m.

For Reight or pussage, having electron accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS, & Co.,
Now. 61 and 62 Section.

Steamboats and Railroads.

well respons her trips between New York and Perth Amboy on SATURDAY, April 7, leaving the foot of Chambers et., New York, daily (Sandaya excepted), at 3] o clock p. m. Returning, leave Perth Amboy et 3 o clocker.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.-The Steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Monday, April 30, leave from Desironant at at 7.00, and lettest. Fire at 7:45 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Cozens, West Potot, Newboych, Pouglacopale, Reincheck, Bristol, Catekill and Hudson. POR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGH-FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD and SPRING-

FIELD-Steamers leave Frozentp for New Haven at 3:15 and 11 p. co., counciling with Rel road. FOR NORWALK, connecting with the DANBURY RAHROAD-The soft new steamer NEVERSINK, Leaves Per No. 77 foot of Marketsa, EVERY AFTERNOON as 3 o clock.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

WORCESTER, PALMER, STOCHBURG, NASHUA LOWELL, CONCORD. THE WHITE MOUNTAINS AND THE MEDIATE POINTS.

The new and stanch stemmers of the Norwich line, CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW YORK tears New York daily issuedays excepted, at a closek p. m., from Pier No. 29 North Rever, foot of Vestry st., YOR NEW LONDON.

Chare connecting with the Sicambeat Express Train from the above points, via Norwich and Worcester, Boston and Worcester, Worce are and Nashus, and New Lendon and Northern Rainroals.

Freight taken at the low set palse. For information Inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the Pier.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty 4. estacets at Hampton Junction with the Delaware Lackswamin and Western Raitreed and at Easten with the Lebight Valley Rait joid unt its connections, forming a direct line to Pittsburgh and the

took and its commerciants, forming a direct line to Pittsburgh and the West, exchange classes of oars.

GREAT-MIDFILE ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Two Express Trans daily from the West, except Sundays, when tests in the evolution.

Natly mises and two hours saved by this line to Chicago, Cincinnaid, S. Louis, Ac., with that one change of cars.

WINTER ARRA NOFMENTS.

Commercing Nov. E. 1988—Jeans New York as follows:

'Al's in., for Easton, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Malanow Villy, etc.

Mahanog City, etc.
Mail Thath—At B s. m. for Flemington, Easton, Water Cap. Scramon. Wikescurre, Greet, Eend. Fixton. Marker Gap. Scramon. Wikescurre, Greet, Eend. Fixton. Markantonere, 94. m.—Western Express for Exsten. Allentown. Harrisburg. Pittourch and the West with but one charge of cars to Cinchunster Green, and but two changes to E. Louis.

If M. Texars—For Endon. Allentown. March Chunk, Reading. Potters. Six visious, &c. 4 m.—For Exston. Scranton. Great Bend, Bethlehem, and March Chunk.

For Somervise and Flemington.

The m. Por Semertine.

The m. Por Semertine.

Spins. —WESTLEN EXPRESS TRAIN—For Easton, Allentown,
Should, Harrisburg, Pireburgh and the West.

Showing turn income from Jersey City to Pittaburgh every evening.
Thabare flux the West can be obtained as the other of the Central
Enforced of Newsbergey, foot of Liverty v., N. R., at No. 1 Aston
Liouw M. Nos. Til and 20 Frondays, and at the principal batels.

JOSIAH O. STEARNS, Separationders.

ERIE RAILWAY.-Trains leave Depot foot of miberes, vo. Pavolis Ferry:
Day Espress, for Canandsigns, Rochester, Buffalo, Sala-ori West, Connects & Buffalo with Lake Store and Grand silways, and et Salamanos with Atlantic and Great Western

Railva;

4.96. m. Milk and Waw Train, daily, to Ottavilla.

13 a.m. Express Main, for Befface, Saiamenica and Donkirk. connection with Lake Shore and Attende and Great Western Railways.

4 p.m. Waw Train, for Pent Jervis and Newburgh.

2 p.m. Night Express, for Canandalysis. Rochester, Buffalo, Sala
Banca and West. pears and West.

5 p.m. Lightning Express, daily, for Carandalgus, Rochester, Buf
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at Western Radicar.

for Buffalo, Salamanca, Donkirk and

pittell Riddlik, Gen'i Sup't, New, York.

Fp. m., Eongraft Train, Saity, 107 B. West, B. Bann, Gen'l Pass, Agent, New York HUDSON RIVER and HARLEM RAHLEOAD. and after hier day Jen.), 1800, trains for Albany and Troy, with Northern and Western trains will leave New York 7.20 a. wis Hedson River Railroad, Thirtieth-st. and Teath 22a, demanding with taxons for North and West. 10 a. w. wis Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Wester, treatment

was Hariem Railroad. Twenty-sixth at, and Fourth ave., constrains for Narth and West.

've dispans five Railroad, connecting at Troy with
notices with ske ping car stateled.

via literium halford, connecting at Albane with Western
to Troy with fig. and B. roads for points
to Troy with B. and T. and B. roads for points via Historia River Raticond; sleeping cars from New; York to and Suppose Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via

North, with recognition Raincade assessment. Also, to stone of Sp. m. vi. H. doon River Raincade, and property of States and Science on the content on Sundays. States of the resistance on Sundays, with also pinger as attached, 16 p. m. vi. H. Holmon River Raincade, with also pinger raince for North and Commentum at Albany and Trey with mounting taxins for North and Commentum at Albany and Trey with mounting taxins for North and Commentum at Albany and Trey with MAND Parille, Vice-President States.

WM. H., VANDP Raille, Vice-President States are continued in the Commentum at Albany and Trey with ONG ISLAND RAILROAD .- Trains leave James-

to a un Orsenport Muli, stopping at all Stations. for prosect.
Yappink Litters, and to Greenport on Saturdays.

m System Experiments:
as for Kostyn and Gen Head leave at 9:00 a.m. and 6:00
as for Kostyn and Gen Head leave at 9:00 a.m. and 6:00
assignment Min-one
asy Execution Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9:20 a.m.
g. WHITE, Superintendent.

ORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY of of Parchy-th.—On and after Nov 27, Morning mai Haskettstown and intermediate stations, will leave at Mail Express for all stations west of Milburn, at 4:10 Septement Sp. in. S. School Superintendent

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave foot of Gourhandtest, for Phylaphipera, at 7 and 10 a.m., 17 m. 4, 6 and 17 p. m., for BARTINGAR and WASHINGTON at 8 and 19 a. m., 7 p. m. and 15 bridgest. NORTHERN RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY .-

Train leave Jersey disy for Fisement at a n. u., 9:17 a. m., 1:15
p. u., 4:72 and 6:25 p. m. On Saturdays only it 1:15 p. u. The 8:17,
122 and 6:25 run through to Money.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent. ARITAN and DELAWARE BAY RAHLROAD.

On and eter MONDAY, 12th Feb., 1865, the express train for anism will be discussioned. The Signmer will have Pier No. 3, with Ever, dely, Sindow Excepted, at 4 p. 10... commercing with his feb Education. Torus, Except Long Dermon, 64.

MENDATE FOR CASDEN and intermediate stations will be taken to by Education and the Commercial States. APP FOR CAMBEN and intermediate stations will be taken that Es on the 4 oralogs line, recentled the next to another the next t

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. 1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1865. COMMENCING NOVEMBER 20, 1865.

Passenger Station to New York, corner Twenty-seventh-st. and

Bank Statements.

Bank of America. Statement of the BANK OF AMERICA.

Arrigan annount of Lorente and Theoretis	\$9,109,085 Te
Arrigan annount of Lorente and Theoretis	\$9,200 89
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Cond to	
Arrigan annount of Circulation	\$7,00 100
Arrigan annount of Circulation	\$7,00 4,45 86

verage amount of Species Science State of Species State of Species State of Species Sp

Bank of the New-York Dry Bock Commany - Stummer of the BANK OF THE SEW YORK DRY BOCK COSTRACY, as much by Chapter 200, Laws of 1855, for the work coding Sainting the Time of April 1800.

A sense amount of Loans and Discounts

7,430,657

A verage amount of Specie

13,754 00

A certage amount of Carculation

280,988 45

City and County of New York, see 1, T. J. Lockwood, Cachine of the Sen

York Dry Deck Company, being duly seors, depose and say that the above

T. J. LOCKWOOD, Cachine

Ewarn before not this kint day of April 1866. A. C. Andreases, Storary Public

Ewarn before not this kint day of April 1866.

mACDANGS BANK as repured by Chapter 200, Law of Mar for the week endone faturiant the first day of April, 1886;
Average amount of Lona and Decounts. 88,214,866,00
Average amount of Species 82,619,00
Average amount of Property Section 1887,848,00
Average amount of Decounts. 27,848,00

Nassau Bunk. - Statement of the NASSAU BANK, as required Chapter 260, Laws of 1800, for the week ending Saturday, the Ulin day of

A reme moment of Species. 108,718.70 at 200 genomic of Circulation. 14,618.60 at 200 genomic of Circulation. 14,618.60 at 200 genomic of Circulation. 14,618.60 at 200 genomic of Circulation of Circulation of Circulation of Circulation of Circulation of Circulation of the Nineson Batish, being duly sworth, depose and say that the above of the Nineson Batish, being duly sworth, depose and say that the above of the Nineson Batish of the Nineson Special Circulation of the Nineson Special Circulation of Circulation

BANK, as required by Chapter 100, 1,000 to 1000, etc.

A vertage amount of London and Discounts.

A vertage amount of Expendition.

Expendition of

Oriental Bank, ... Statement of the ORIENTAL BANK, never look to County 200, Laws of 1833, for the week endoug faturate, the 21st day

servett. Ewort before me this Hat day of April, 1806. Have T. Cuarman, jr., Notary Public.

People's Bank, .- Sistement of the PEOPLE'S BANK, New-

You as required by Chaster 255, Laws of 1805, for the west ending Sector day, the Haiday of April, 1886, and the April, 1886, and Colonty of New York, as I, Gilbert L. Crowell, Casher at the Propies a Sank, bring day every, dropes and as what the above interment is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Ship Helvetia, Warran, Havra, Bayd & Hincken.
Ship Washington, Berry, Sae Francisco, C. Connatok & Co.
Ship Washington, Barver, Malairar, Walsh & Corver.
Ship John Bunyan, Carver, Malairar, Walsh & Corver.
Bark Shoramonto, Lawson, Fort as Prince, N. L. McCready & Co.
Bark Mary Rideout (Br.), Burchin, Havana, J. E., Ward & Co.
Bark Qenee of Scote (Br.), Lockkart, St. Johns, N. B., D. R. De

off & Co.
Bark Lacoplighter, Bahrs, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby & Co.
Brig Sophia (187.), Sterling, Batherst, Leayaraft & Co.
Brig Sors, (Br.), Mayo, Vera Crox, E. Sanches y Doiz,
Schn, L. M. Johnson (Br.), Williams, Port Medway, N.

Fredonia, Howes, Savanush, P. D. Collins & Co. Corner Lawson, Snow, New Haven, L. D. Stanto

Schr. Caeper Lawson, Snow, New Haven, L. D. Staemard,
Schr. Seline J. Athen, Godfrey, New Orleans, E. D. Huribut & Co.
Schr. Endly, Keily, Kolsile, Blurray, Ferris & Co.
Schr. Delmar, Lank, Newbern, J. L. Davis,
Schr. Fakir, Sanders, Bristol, Geo. N. Stramban,
Schr. Facili, Deming, Hartford, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor,
Schr. Harrist Nusl. Bewey, Femigrobe, Me., J. Frye & Co.
Schr. Nelson, Weed, Stamford.

U. S. Steamer Augusta, Murray, Washington, D. C., 76 hours. Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New Bedford, with mose, and pass, to

on & Wood.

mehip Sarators, King Richmond and Norfolk with indise, and

G. Heinekin & Palmore.

T. Hell, fistchings, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar to A.

k Mayflower (of New Haven), Lovejoy, Mayaguez, P. R. &

as Carrow. Bott Dates U.

«York in a few days.

rig W. H. Herris (of Windsor, N. S.), Card, Ponce, P. R., 10 days,

h ugar to D. B. DeWoll & Co.

larg Acrate (of Providence), Davis, Sagna, 9 days, with sugar and

large Acrate. Left in bort, brig fris, for New York in 20 days:

sugar to master.

Ring Low Amigos tof Belize, Hon.), Lend, Para, 15 days, with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amainek & Co.

Brig Lucy A. Blossom, Hodgden, Mobile, 15 days, with iron to

Brig Ella Vall (of Weymouth, S. S.), chances, a days, with sugar jay, with soyar and moissees to master.

Brig Fidelia (of Bangor, Me.), Stone, Metanzas, a days, with sugar of Miller & Houghton.

Sehr. R. B. Töndie Simpson.

— Philadelphia for Fall River.

Sehr. R. B. Töndie Simpson.

— Philadelphia for Fall River.

Sehr. Col. Ellaworth (of Gloucester), Reblinson, Baracon, diays, etcl. front to J. b. T. Porraell. Left in port-Schie, J. H. Collins, for solitomere next day; and Chax. Sherer, Gersh. Banker, Enterprise and variantied Hale, Inodiug for New-York.

Schie Maria L. Davis, Peeling, Salinzs, P. R., 10 days, with molas-

Muria L. Davis, Penling Salines, P. R., 10 days, with molas Bassett & Nickerson, Watsuras, 8 days, with sugar to Basset Young Teaser, Morton, Matsuras, 8 days, with sugar to Basset

r. Welcome R. Beebs, Crawford, Havana, 10 days, with sugar to

or.

Burrows C. (of Philadelphia), McElwell, Remedics, 10 days, vogst and molesses to master. Left in port—Bark Mountaineer, man, for Boston, April 13; bark Ida Y. York, York, for Pertland aya; brig Arimedic, Crow, for Boston 13th; and ship Gondols; and Hook, for orders, in it days.

Harriet Brewster, Halleck, Cardenas, 10 days, with molasses ster.

Turwassa, Wood, Ellsworth, 5 days, with lumber to Langdo

Schr. J. W. Everman, Tice, Virginia for New-Haven, Schr. J. W. Everman, Tice, Virginia for New-Haven, Schr. Edman & Ellen, Brawer, Albany for Hartford Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brawer, Albany for Hartford Schr. R. H. Perkins, Lane, New-Haven.

Ella Vail (of Weymouth, R. S.), Grant, Mayaguez, P. R., 12

PORT OF NEW-YORK April 23.

GILBERT L. CROW.

April, 1866 | SI.164,763 01

119,201 67 947,219 41

Average amount of Spaces 9, 12
Average amount of Greutston 1,007
Average amount of Deposits 1,000,51
City and Cognets of New York, as: 1, George W. Willert, Cashin Real's Head Engls, being duly synta, depose and say that the above strates occurrent, in this head of my Linkendage and bedief, in W. WILLERT On Sworn before me this First day of April, 1896, "Jone Bar zee, Nothry Pul

PORT-WARDERS' OFFICE, No. 101 Wall-et.

OTICE is hereby given, in accordance with section 4 of the act passed April 14, 1872, entitled "An Act to Rise the Warders' Office of the Port of New York," to all pointerested in, or having charge of the subject matter of secting control of the Port of New York, "to all pointerested in, or having charge of the subject matter of secting control of the Port Wardens, and that the said surveys intestions will be completed within ton days next succeeding the control of the Port Wardens, and that the said surveys intestions will be completed within ton days next succeeding the control of the Port Wardens, and that the said surveys intestions will be completed within ton days next succeeding the control of the Wardenskip Strategy.

Steamship Tentonia.

Hoboken.

Steamship Virgo.

10 Manchester.

44 N. B.

Steamship Virgo.

11 E. B.

Shap Hopper.

32 F. B. TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK:

For New Haven, 7.00, 8.00 (Ex.,) 11.70 a.m.; iz 15, (Ex.,) 200, (Ex.,) 3.45, 4.30 and 3.00 (Ex.,) p. m.
For Bridgeport, 7.00, 8.00, (Ex.,) p. m.
For Bridgeport, 7.00, 8.00, (Ex.,) p. m.
For Milrord, and Straitor, 2.00, 11.30 a.m.; 3.45, 4.30, p. m.
For Milrord, and Straitor, 2.00, 11.30 a.m.; 3.45, 4.30, p. m.
For Fairfield, Southport and Westport, 7.00, 11.30 a.m.; 3.43, 4.50 p. m. For Norwalk, 7.00, 8.00, (Ex.,) 9.30, 11 20 a. m.; 12.11, (Ex.,) 3.00,

For Norwalk, 7.00, 8.09, (Ex.,) 9.30, 11 20 a. m.; 12.15, (Ex.,) 3.09, (Ex.,) 24.439, 5.20 a.00 (Ex.,) 2.45, 4.30, 5.00 p. m.

For Darien, 7.60, 9.30, 11.20 a. m.; 2.45, 4.30, 5.00 p. m.

For Orecavivida, 7.09, 9.30, 11.30 a. m.; 24.5, 4.32, 5.30 p. m.

For Stamford, 7.00, 9.00 (Ex.,) 9.30, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, (Ex.,) 2.00, (Ex.,) 2.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00 p. m.

For Fort Choster and intermediate stations 7.00, 9.30, 11.30 a. m.; 3.45, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00 p. m.

For Boston, via Springhed, 6.00 a. m. (Ex., 80.0) (Ex.,) 19.90 p. m.

For Boston, via Springhed, 6.00 a. m. (Ex.,) 5.00 p. m.

For Hartford and Springhed, 6.00 a. m. (Ex.,) 2.00 p. m.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 9.00 a. m. (Ex.,) 12.15 p. m. te Montreal, 3.00 p. m. to Northampton.

For Hartford, Providence-and Fishkill Railroad, 2.00, (Ex.,) 2.15 p. m. to Montreal, 3.00 p. m. to Northampton. Scamstip Virgo.
Ship Hoppet.
Ship Eliza Ruger.
Hark Qondaro.
Bark Golden Floces.
Bark Maythower.
Bark Little M.
Lack Userson's Woodreff & Robinson's Prentice's Prentice's Woodreff & Robinson's 13 N R For Rattord, Province-Sond Printell Railysid, 200, 1843; S. E. Jisp, m.
For New-Heven, New-London and Stonington Railroad at 2.00 s.
for Canel Railroad, 17.15 c. m. to Northampton
For Canel Railroad, 17.15 c. m. to Northampton
For Manustanic Railroad, 8.0 s. m.
For Dambury and Norwalk Railroad, 7.00, 9.70 s.,m., 4.30 p. m.
For Dambury and Norwalk Railroad, 7.00, 9.70 s.,m., 4.30 p. m.
Commodious Sicepting Care attached to 2.00 p. m. tram.
JAMES H. HOYT, Supt. Schr. Clara.
Schr. W. K. Chapman. Atlantic
MINTHORNE TOMPKINS. J. Aco's Herrinan, Se

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Dort-Warden's Notice.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMSERS-APER, 23.-Before Jus-

tice Davis,
DEUISIONS.
Joseph Lentin agt. Susanna Lantin—Decree of
divorce granted, declaring null and void.
Refore Justice Ingratian.
Caroline Freid agt. A. B. McDonaid.—Motion denied.
Thos. G. Little agt. United Oil Land Association, &c.—
Motion granted; coats to ablice event.
William B. Refore Justice Cherks.
William B. Reynolds et al. agt. Charles B. De Bary et al.—
Order granted.

Order granted.

Eilen Gilleck agt. Thomas Gilleck.—Motion by defendant to stay proceedings denied; motion by plaintiff for alimony granted, and referee ordered &c.

William Ballantine agt. Bridget Ballantine.—Motion for atachment denied without costs; motion that costs in former mit be paid before plaintiff can proceed with new suit granted; motion for allmeny in new suit referred, &c.

Witham C. Lipp agt. Henry Bush et al.—Motion denied without costs.

In re, the application of Garret and Jane M. Yerance to application of divares, Petitioner's application desired.

annul decree of divorce—Petithorer's application dealed.

The People ex rel. Paul D. Recd agt. Witham H. Bull.—
Motion granted without costs.

Mayor Thaimesainer et al agt. Affred S. Conklin.—Motion
granted as for only as to allow the money paid to the plaintiffs
to be credited on the judgment against defundant, no costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 23.
Before Judge Bradt.
DECISIONS.

Isaac Obernderfer agt. J. Gottleib et al.—Order settled. Barney agt. Henry.—See opinion with Clerk. Giller-ple agt. Pierce.—See opinion with Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT-Special Term-April 23. -Before Jus-DECISIONS

Average amount of Spece 21, 350 00

Average amount of Spece 21, 14 00

Average amount of Deposition 22, 14 00

Average amount of Deposition 25, 15 00

City and County of New York, 25, 17 W. A. Falix, Canalize of the Count & Average amount of Deposition 25, 15 00

City and County of New York, 25 10

Even below of my knowledge and tender 25 00

Even below of my knowledge and tender 25 00

Even below on the Unit of my April, 1866. 2 cert A. Marsa, Sentry Public, Green Wight Bank. —Statement of the GRUEN WIGH BANK of the Work anding Saturday, the Sist day of April, 1866.

Average amount of Louis and Discounts. \$1,010,145 41

Average amount of County and Discounts. \$1,010,145 41

Average amount of County of New York, as \$1,010,145 41

City and County of New York, as \$1,010,145 41

City and County of New York, as \$1,010,145 41

County of New York, as \$1,010,145

City and County of New York, as \$1,000,000

Expected the State of Stat Mary E. Smith agt. John F. Smith.—Motion granted and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c. Jaseph Pearsall agt. Selomon Start et al.—Motion granted. Laura F. Goulef agt. Carnella Bogert.—Default opened on payment of 310 costs and disbursements, and 310 costs of this motion. Jas. C. Breveort agt. The United States Patent Banking Company.—Motion granted. Chas. Miler agt. Valentine Henner.—Default opened and cause restored to the calendar. William A. Tamworth agt. Joseph T. Martin.—Motion granted. John P. Conning agt. Thes. Reller.—Motion granted. John P. Conning agt. Thes. Reller.—Motion granted. and order discharged with \$10 costs. Thos. P. Oakler agt. Wm. S. Sears.—Motion granted. The People et rel., Israel Ritterman agt. John Kelly. Seriff. &c.—Haboas corpus discharged, and prisoner temperature of the costs of the Section Series. Motion granted to catched of the Sheet III. George W. Hart agt. Dennis M. Flich.—Motion granted with \$10 costs. the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and be set.

8 worn before me the Tol day of April, 1800. WILLIAM HAW M. Coalect.

8 worn before me the Tol day of April, 1800.

W. Whas present with Coalect.

W. Whas present with Coalect.

Manhattan Company. —Statement of the MANHATTAN OMFRANY, of the City of New York, of the average daily believes of the following accounts, for the week ending Sedenday menting, the little of April, 1800.

Average amount of Possess and Discount. — \$5, 041, 0416 425.

Average amount of Space. — \$6, 041, 0416 425.

Average amount of Decembers. — 1, John S. Harberger, Codifier of the Manhattan Company, of the City of New York, being duly sweek, organs and say that the shows statement is correct, to the best of nay knowledge and relief.

Swern before me that list day of April, 1800. M. F. Bassess, Norsey Phillip.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CRECUIT.—PART I—Nos. 2270,
645, 1159, 879, 989, 437, 1397, 1475, 339, 1489, 1463, 675, 1401, 659,
541, 661, 1417, 981, 657, 1475, 339, 1489, 1463, 675, 1401, 659,
541, 661, 1417, 981, 657, 1455, PART II.—Nos. 1462, 472, 1536,
544, 680, 492, 872, 1246, 682, 569, 2842, 1222, 294, 883, 1194, 1160, 759,
864, 980, 492, 892, CHAMBARZ—Nos. 25, 49, 91, 93, 95, 95,
29, 100, 101, 104, 105, 111, 113, Call at No. 114, SPECIAL
TERM.—Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 182, 190, 172, 259, 252,
253, 87, 105, 107, 273, 184, 252, 254, 359, 256, 257, 258, 259, 369,
261.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Statement of the MASUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANk as resured Chapter 50. Law of 160, for the west point Standard the life dog a resured Chapter 4 Average amount of Special Property of the Law of 160, and the Masurer Control of Special Property of the Law of the Control of Special Control of Co Average amount of Deposits.

City and County of New York, as: 1, A. Manterson, Cashar of the Mana facturers' and Merchant's Hank, being duty severa, depose and say that the above extrement an currect, to the sent of my knowledge and help!

Sworm before me this Rief day of April, 1896. We, 11, Peer, Setary Public.

NASSARU Bundt. Statement SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM .- PART I .- NOR. 1513, 2001, 1743, 2787, 1501, 1889, 821, 2150, 2539, 25, 1799, 2111, 2159, PART II.—Nos. 2442, 2064, 1988, 2086, 2100, 1444, 2116, 2120, 2122, 2123, 2382, 1442, 2238, 2566, 2384, 1782, 1186.

THE MADISON AVENUE BOND ROB. RERY.

Preliminary Examination at the Tombs-Testi mony of Mr. Moore-The Prisoners, Lewis and Dennis-Where the Money was Kept.

The preliminary examination of Lowis Clark and Charles Dennis, arrested on suspicion of having perpetrated the Madison-ave, bond robbery of \$167,000, the property of Mr. John P. Moore, at No. 110 Madison-ave., on the evening of the 23d of March, was held resterion at the Tombs, before Mr. Justice Dowling. Assistant District-Attorney Bedford appeared for the prosecution, and Mesars, John Sedgford appeared for the prosecution, and Mesars. John Sedgwick and John A. Graham for the prisoners, the former for Clark, and the latter for Dennis. About a dozen people, the friends of the parties concerned, some detectives, a few reporters, counsel and the prisoners were the only persons present. Clark is a young man of rather preposessing appearance and apparently respectable. He is about five feet ten inches in highly, fair complexion, sports a light mustache, and is rather agreeable looking than otherwise. He is about 27 or 28 years of age. His confere, Dennis, is a man about 45 years old, dark complexion, wears "mutton-chop whiskers" of a dark hue, and is not quite so attractive as his fellow-prisoner.

EXAMINATION OF MR. MODER.

Can you state anything additional relative to this loss t

it to me. A printed memorandum of the losses was tone put in evidence.

Q. Can you state anything additional relative to this loss?

Mr. Sedgwock—Of course that is not a proper question.

Mr. Bedford—A sything relative to the identification?

Mr. Moore—I requested Captain Young to bring the bonds into this Court-room, to order that I might identify them in the presence of the prisoners, he did so, and brought in a parcel containing \$19,450, which I went over piece by piece as Captain Young handed them to me. I tasked Mr. Morrison if he identified them as being gives him by the prisoners, and he said "Yes." I then identified them to be my property.

Mr. Bedford—The witnest is in your hands.

Cross-examined by Mr. Graham—I commessed the accumulation of these accurities in 1861, and entered them in my ledger according as I reserved them; in every instanct. I copied the numbers from the security; the ledger is is the same condition now as it was at the time the property was taken, except one change in reference to the date of the act of March 3, which I added; the only other change made is that I wrote on the margin of the ledger that these bonds were stolen on the 2 d of March; I compared the printed list of the loss of my property with the entries in the ledger; I read from the ledger and my grand—son copied, the first publication of the loss was in the newspapers; it appeared in two papers, of which The Transus was one, on the 2 th, next day it was in the other papers; the strength of the loss was in the newspapers; it appeared in two papers, of which The Transus was one, on the 2 th, next day it was in the other papers; the work of the advertisements that appeared on the Nth with my ledger or with the manuscripts taken from the ledger; do not think I compared the advertisements that appeared on the Nth with my ledger or with the manuscripts taken from the ledger; do not think I compared the manuscripts taken from the ledger; do not have the account of the communication with the police, with Capt. Kernedy, Mr. Y ip Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, 3 days, with cotton and in Advance, Bourse, Richmond, and Alexander, Bourse, Richmond, and Alexander, ark Mayflower (of New Haven), Love, and Mayflower (of New Haven), Love, with super and moissass to H. Tzowbridge's Sons. Sohr. Willie of some day for Baitlinore.

L. Trowbridge's Sons. Salied in co. with sohr. Anna Hell. Left is Elica Morrison. MacCarty, for New York, loading: prigs Earlier is Elica Morrison. MacCarty, for Rev York, loading: prigs Earlier, Livillin, for da., do., Minrie K. Anderson, for do., feth. schr. in Queen. Course, for Baitlinors next day. Suited despressions, as W. E. Harris, Card, for New York, and Florence for the search of the Course of the search of the Sons of the Course of the search of the Sons of the So

Brig Aurate (of Providence), Davis, Sarns. 9 days, with enger and clauses to master. Left in port, brig Iris, for New York in 29 days; at Eliza Contrant, or Plinafelphia in 5 days; hark New York in Indiadelphia in 5 days; hark New York for illadelphia in 10 days; Bark Riverside, for Boston in 4 days; brig rei Sarveriegi, for Boston in 7 days;
Iris Zineon (of Liverpoot), Preutis, Rio Janeiro, 60 days, with cof to J. L. Pluppa & Co.

Iris Parkvide (of Whitehaven), Saule, Rio. to Goo. F. Buliev, 2 Mary E. Rowland, Rowland, Mobile vis Key West. 9 days, 2 Mary E. Rowland, Rowland, Mobile vis Key West. 9 days, row and sogar to Floyd & Nevins. The M. F. H. is bound to on, and put into the port in distress, taring lost and split sails, on, and put into away cap of bewegit. 2 St. Mary (of Sandy Cove, K. S.), Morehouse, Arroyo, P. R., 12 with augst, 26... to order. 2 Cuban (of St. Johns, N. E.), Jenkins, Sagus, 10 days, with

Mr. Bedford—Morrison has had the money in his possession, and he accounts for it by anying that he received it from the defendants. Mr. Moore has no reason to doubt him. He identified his money.

The objection was sustained.

Cross-examination continued.—I have made no promises of reward other than in the bills; no proposition has been made to me to return the money on a per centage. Mr. Elder told me, when the defendants were a greated, that they bad got the "two thieves." or words to that effect; do not remember that he told me where he got the money. I have heard prior to this that two \$500 bonds were sent to Washington; the securities were in a tin box, under lock and key, at the time they were stolen; the box was shoot 12 linches long. S in depth and 6 in breadth; it is now at Police headquarters, where I first saw it on the 20th of March, after it wasatolen; John Koardon, No. Si West Twenty seventh-st., told me that he took it there; there are \$9,750 now at headquarters, which I have identified a my property; I think I was told that they came from the same parties as the first money; I have not been assured that more will be recovered, nor have I been told that no more will be recovered, hor have I been told that no more will be recovered, how have I been told that no more will be recovered, how have I been told that no more will be recovered, how have I been told that no more will be recovered, how have I been told that no more will be recovered, how have I been told that no more will be recovered, nor have I been told that no more will be recovered to be a possible of the washroom. I do except the trunk was about 20 inches long, 12 wide, and 8 or 2 in depth, there were some old papers in it; the wardrobe; the trunk was about 20 inches long, 12 wide, and so you in depth, there were some old papers in it; the wardrobe was built in with the house on the second story in the washroom. I occupied the front room; I do not think that any one except my wife and daughter knew the contents of the box, it was taken

The further examination will be continued on Wednesday morating next, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Moore stated at this point that he thought he made a mistake in taying that Mr. Elder, the detective, told him that Morrison stood high in the estimation of the com-munity. It was to a Mr. Ellis that Mr. Elder then al-The further examination was then adjourned to Wednes-

day morning next, and the prisoners committed to Tombs.

The Momentons Struggle in Texas-Gor. A. J.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.
SIR: I am unaccustomed to write for the public press. and, perhaps, what I-may say would command more attention over a fictitious name. Mine is less known to fame than would be that of "Junius," "Attieus," or some other nom de plume. But these are times when every man should take the asponsibility of his facts and sentiments; for none can weigh the value of a single fact or well-timed utterance through the medium of the public prints.

ANDREW J. HAMILTON, the subject of this article, is little known to fame, and however clever he is, as a man, all that he over did or said is only valuable as it illustrates a great living truth. And certainly the history of this one man, during the last ten years, presents one of the most striking examples of individuality of any other upon the public theater.

His reputation up to the year 1856 was entirely provincial. He was known as a good lawyer, a powerful criminal advocate and a not very consistent politician. Since that time the name of A. J. Hamilton has been growing more and more national, until to-day he has the proudest political record of any civilian in the nation.

The last public notice of Gov. Hamilton is that he has made a speech at Austin, in which he took issue with the Texas Convention; denounced the most of their ordinances, and appealed from the Convention to the People of Texas. It is to this appellant, the appellees and the tribunal which is to decide, that I would invite the attention of the thinking, reasoning, sympathetic public today. A. J. Hamilton stands to-day where he has stood for ten years-in the minority, with his neighbors; not because he is personally unpopular, for he is not. All whi know him must admit that he possesses a liberal soul, and that if he owned the whole world, its good things and its would own the smallest share.

He never breathed a mean or selfish sontiment in his

life; he never shut his purse to any one in want, or refused his name when that purse was empty, he never found any poor devil so low that he would not plead his cause without money and without price. He rose from the "mudsills;" he was one of the people, and has a deep well of sympathy with thom, and an unchanging confidence in the virtue, integrity and intelligence of the masses.

Faults he has, but they proceed from a genial soul overflowing with generous kindness. . Eastnies deep and bitter he has, but they are enemies because they like not the great truths this rare child of nature illustrates. Why, then, is Andrew J. Hamilton yet in a minority with his neighbors or with the representative men who lead and control the voting population. It may look like presumption in one so young as myself, and who is also in the minority position, to venture an opinion, but I think that the facts will demon-strate that for ten years Hamilton has been the unlucky plo-neer of a more cautious civilization, one who has slain the forests and left the rich harvests to those who had not the courage to penetrate the woods and jungle. In 1856 Hamilton courage to penetrate the woods and jungle. In 1856 Hamilton was recognized as the lealing concernatio orator of Texas. In the convention of that year he inustrated, by a speech powerful for its simpleness and logic, that the right of suffrage belonged to the recode of the States, and that the Know Nothing ideas of the effects of citizenship and naturalization were founded in error. He was placed upon the Eucharan ticket as an elector. But in scenar had he commenced the canvas than his notions of Territorial law and the rights of American citizens, when incorporated into a government, to legislate for themselves as to every municipal right, subject only to the Constitution and laws of the United States, were most bitterly assailed. The principle was a plain and simple one. It was so self-evident that it was hardly capable of a demonstration; but was denounced as "squatter avereignty." And while a hundred opposing theories were urged, the whole arguments resolved themselves into the hypothesis that the negro was property; but he was a kind of property which could be carried into the "common Territories" of the United States, and eld there as a slave, despite any legislation of the National at that somewhere about the time that the people threw off instilled into them "secretary" by the assemblage of a con-rection, or the admission into the Union, these same people who could not, with the aid of Congress, keep Slavery out of the incipiont society, might destroy it at their will in the full-sledged. On the other hand, there were extremists who argued that "the common territories" were so sacredly dedicated to "free labor" that the combined power of Congress and the territorial governments could not protect property in man by law until the interesting posted of gestation, when

the assembled masses conceived sovereignty, and gave hirth to a free or a slave State, according to the will in the boar of mot quite so attractive as his fellow-prisoner.

EXAMINATION OF MR. MOORE.

Mr. John P. Moore, the vicini is the case, was examined by Mr. Bedford as follows: I reside at No. 110 Madison averand about the filled States stock, deed, lease, norrigages, securities all amounting to about \$167,000, the property belonged to me. I have seen a portion of the property which was stolen on the 12th of April, \$19.40, which I can identify as having belonged to me. A printed memorandum of the losses was then put in evidence. that the right to prescribe the rules of life, liberty and proper ty, subject to organic law there, belonged to the inhabitants after the same manner of other communities in the United States; and that the bug-bear of "squatter sovereignty" was

> eption of the noun substantive, as applied to State or Terriso rial government. Had men better understood their words, there would hav been more agreement. But, however deep in the well the truth lay, the logic did not convince Gov. Hamilton of his error. The issue was an impracticable abstraction. He let it go as a communic error for the time. But after it became an undisguised historical fact that a great conspiracy had been formed for the destruction of the Union, that dogmas and abstractions were created and festered to promote this one Satanic object that our "rights in the Territorius" carried along the right to import all Africa to stock them, Gen. Hamilton met issue fairly and squarely. He became the Union candidate for Congress for the Western District of Texas, against Gon. T. N. Ward, a South Carolina mulifier. Hamilton had to pack the Atlas of "squatter sovereignty," while Ward was

not in the epithet or new-coined adjective, but in a total miscon-

boosted upon the inviting ear of that "State sovereignty" which acknowledges no common bond of union that may not be broken upon a day's notice and a drunken vote. But there was then something in the name of "the Constitu tion and the Union," when advocated by such men as Hamil ton and Houston.

They were elected in spite of the charge of "squatte sovereignty," and the still more terrible charge of "unsound ness upon the Slavery question."

It was even then noticeable by Hamilton's friends that be did not propose to swallow the negro whole. He seemed to have very strong sympathies for the laboring, tolling whites, and he was disposed to leave Siavery where the Constitution and the laws left it. He was elected by a triumphant majority.

almost elected him Speaker of the House is well remembered That he soon came to the support of Douglas is historical, Hence, he was prepared for the elegaent warning which i gave his constituents after the "Charleston split," and when the precipitancy into a revolution" was no longer concealed. Even after the election of Mr. Lincoln, the eloquent appeals f Hamilton made treason shrink and its authors for a time

The fact that his very want of entire harmony with any party

During his labors as one of the Committee of Thirty-one for a compromise, Gov. Hamilton was even more flercely de nonneed than Andrew Johnson, because his constituency were flercer spirits.

He served out his Congressional term. It is enough that he ande a proud record in favor of the Union. There was no man to whom this was a greater personal sacrifice. His speak ing talents and spirit-stirring fervid eloquence were precisely of that character which would have placed him in the frontmank of the accession element. Yet, let his course be contrasted with all time-serving, expediency men, who joined the Rebellion with the vain hope of controlling it.

Hamilton had no such noticus of duty. He returned to Aus tin after all hopes of compromise had failed.

The Revolutionary Convention of Texas, called over the head of Gov. Houston, had perpetrated the deed of secession; had levied war; seized the forts, arsenals and public property in Texas; had submitted the secession ordinance to the the deladed find ahrmed people, by a vote of three to one, had approved the ordinance; Gen. Houston had been deposed as Governor, and had appointed a day to deliver his farewell address to a constituency who felt the outrage they dared not

At the end of Houston's address Gov. Hamilton was called out, and he took the stand like a man who had a load upon his out, and he took he state that all the mind which suct be spoken to his country's destroyers. I now undertake to say that no one of that pleased and angry as sombly can ever forget that effort. Hemilton sought no choice of words. He stood before the convention and its mad followers, and he denounced their work as undisguised. unalloyed treason. As his torrent of invective awakened the assembled crowd, the guilty men thus bearded and charged with their country's parricide, paled with anger, until one wrotch regulared to interrupt and insult the bold man who

hurled back the charge of treason to his State and section as the lie of conspirators and traitors. I may have overrated the fierce orator's danger. I was a boy then. And as the augry mob gathered towards the stand, I felt it my duty to take my position on this platform beside the man who dared to tell those who pleaded for "no coercion" that they would become the veriest coercers of freemen who ever lived.

There were others as rash as myself, and we held that stand until the eloquent orator had pictured in its true colors the horrible monster, "praceful Secession." He took his appeal then and there to the people. He has never withdrawn and to-day, amid the same war of ideas, he renews it, with the American people not indifferent spectators.

What has been the history of the appellants and appellors ever since? Hamilton was strong enough in his district to be closted to the State Senate, although he openly declared that

he would not qualify by taking the Confederate oath.

Then, as now, his opponents did not dare to oppose him with one of the Secession band; but they selected one of the last Union men, who had spoken under the old flag as late as De cember, 1860, but who had trimmed and complained that the

Union men were unconditionally so, and finally deserted them because they had no point of resistance.

That man speedilyweceived all the emoluments which Robeldom could confer, and to-day he is as incomprehenably opposed to Hamilton's unconditional devotion to the Constitution and the Union as he was when enjoying the honors of the Rebel Hamilton remained one year, but he yielded not one jot or

ittle of his sentiments; he paid no taxes; he took no oath; and when martial law was proclaimed he was selected as the victim for destruction. He was forced to fice before the soldiery sent to destroy him. Those soldiery were commanded by another "Union man," who had stood by him in the conby abother who had, woo has control by in the total test of 1860, but who had, joined the Rebel army to "control the movement." He went into the Rebel army, fought bravely, was wounded and made prisoner. Far be it from me to insinuate that he would have connived at Hamilton's destruction or that he was not what he professes now to be-a Union man. He only acknowledged that a Colonel was bound to obey a citizen Provost Marshal, and he showed his devetion to the Union like Throckmorton, the President of the last Convention and the Secession candidate for Governor of Texas, by serving under the Rebel standard, white Hamilton and the writer served in the Union army. Then, as now, I saw that Hamilton bore the banner of patriotism.

I could not follow those who believed the Union was to be sustained by leading our young men into the Rebel ranks, to ingering deaths in camp, to cold prisons, and to the certain wealth would soon be far more equally and justly dis-tributed that at present, and that very soon Hamilton paradoxical as it may appear, had none of the men of this deluded class esponsed the Rebel cause, the mad effort at dis union would have been short-lived indeed. Leaving a fathe above the conscript ages a happy home, where no want had over been denied; a family, whose house had always been open to a !!beral heapitality, but who were now shunned, deserted and desplace by these who sought their country's ruin, I saw the blockade of Confederate fleet and forts, and came to Washington to offer my humble services in support of the Government I had always been taught to revere.

I have no kindred tie, friend or acquaintance in the North, ave Gov. Anderson of Obio, the first victim of military arrest in Texas. I was forced to come almost without funds; for neither money nor business had been loft to my house in Texas. It may be said that I ought to have made common cause with my Southern kindred, so many of whom perished in the Re bollion. I could not see the path of duty then. My paternal grandfather had given eight years of his life to the nation's struggle for independence; on the other side, my grandfather had joined the standard of Gen. Jackson, and led a charge against his own race, because they had made war upon the Government, the Chief Magistrate of which they acknowledged as their Great Father. That brave afterward gave up his life to the policy of President Jackson.

My fether also knew no line of duty but to sustain this Gor-

ernment under which, up to the Revolution, he had fived and rospered, as an independent advocate and private gentlemen, prospered, as an independent advocate and private gentlemen, speking no public preferment, and having resigned a high ju-dicial station when conferred upon him. I knew no line of duty but to sustain the Union which my ancestry had aided to make and had ever upaeld. I knew none now. I have only spoken of myself to acknowledge that, when far from home and family, and among strangers, and hearing the worst accounts of my father's danger, because he loved not his section less. but his whole country more, I was sustained and befriended at all times and under all circumstances by Gov. Hamilton.

When we returned to Texas in the fruitless campaign of

sacred soil of the State we had betrayed.

1863, we had to bear all the odium of traitors invading the And I now call attention to the address of Gov. Hamilton, then abused but not published by the Texas press. It was able, logical and patriotic. It told the unwholesome truths that Secession was a stependous fully, as well as wickedness; an indefensible resolution; a pretext of defending Slavery with the ultimate aim to destroy the liberties of the white masses and to perpetuate the power of the newly-created dynasty, which had already subjected every able-bodied man to conscription, and the fortunes of every man and woman to merciless imprisionments, and so far from having preserved Slavery, it had already destroyed it. Gov. Hamilton was the first to proclaim, in his Cooper Institute speech in 1862, that the time had come when he must choose between Freedom and Slavery; that is, as he viewed it, if he sustained the war to preserve Negro Slavery he must surrender his own liberty and that of his children and section. My countrymen, was he not right? Did he not give a new "key-note" to the real friends of the Government? And who shall undertake to estimate the extent of the influence of the eloquent voice of A. J.

There were many of the best friends of Mr. Lincoln who had shrunk from this measure and few who had sustained it with the heartiness of Gen. Hamilton. He had clearly compre-hended, as perhaps no other Southern man had, that the Southern masses could be relieved from the thraidom into which their mad leaders had led them in no other way. He felt all that he said when he contended that Slavery had come to mean conscription for the white man, far more tyrannical than the roke of the negro. He knew that the negro walked forth boldly and fearless of the conscript officer, who was vigil lant in forcing the poor-white man into military encampments allowing none to escape but the fortunate slave-owner and the adventurous trader.

The people had not then learned, as they afterward did in Texas, that they could in a single day put their officers at de fiance and return to their homes, and they might never have learned this had not success orowned the Union arms east of

the Musissippi. It was after this general disbandment that Gen. Hamilton enumed to Texas as the Provisional Governor.

Of all men he was least the choice of the Secessionists and the compromising Union men. Had the President consulted them, and desired to conciliate them at the expense of those who had sustained him, he would have selected any other Governor. Gov. Hamilton found the State in complete anarchy. The

Governor, the Ex-Governor, the State officials, the Confed erate Judges, the leading Generals, and some of the Congress en, had fied to Mexico to enjoy a dynasty which they had not been allowed to create at home. All magistrates had censed to perform their functions; the State government, which had contracted a debt of ten millions of dollars, had fallen to pieces. There seemed to be a general concession tha the "State sovereignty" had fallen with the Confederacy at Richmond, to which the "States Rights" men had surrendered the whole people with every vestige of liberty. Out of this chaos, and upon a very undefined "policy." Gov. Hamilton had to re-create society and order. He went at this in very good earnest. He made some very unpalatable speeches. In unpolished Saxon, he said that he had not come to acknowledge a wrong, or to leave any mistake as to who were the traitors All who took the amnesty eath and sought pardon acknowledged their positions. He should only recommend such as "brought forth fruits mete for repentance." He appointed judges, clerks, sheriffs, and all judicial and administrative officers, and all agree that he established a government quite as good as Texas ever had. He delayed the call for a convention until the accessionists, who had fought so prodigiously for five years to keep out of the Union, were about as impatient for convention to get back as when they called one over Gen. Houston's head to secede. It was said that there were other pressures from without for speedy "reconstruction." Be this it may, no longer time seems to have been given than was necessary to prepare the detegates to understand their duties They spent 50 long days in wrangle, at \$8 each per day; they

at first denied the existence of the Constitution of the United States, and refused to take the oath to support it. But as they had swallowed the amnesty oath, they next day took the one to support the Constitution. For a new State, the Convention adopted a very inhospitable provision against all new-comers denying official position short of five years' residence. The permit the Legislature to allow the negroes to testify in matter which concern their race only, and that in open court.

They refused to declare the Secession ordinance void from the beginning, and passed a genuine justification for military and other violations of law, thus legalizing, I understand it. some of the most enormous villanies over perpetrated in any elvilised country. On the other hand, they did repudiate the public debt created during the war, and they have almost repudiated all private debta; and they adopted a Free State Constitution, although the principle had been industriously circalated that the President's amnesty oath was an usurpation it is does to teach, however, to record that there was a respect able minority of sincere Union men in the Convention. Among them were Gen. Edmund J. Davis, a gallant soldier, who won his title in the Union army; Mr. Degener, whose son was sinin by the Rebels, and who was himself tried for treason against the Confederacy; Judge William E. Jones, for many

years a distinguished editor in Georgia; Albert H. Latimer, and a few others whose position had never been doubted. There was Judge Paschal of Begar whose motion to swear to support the Constitution of the United States was at first rejected, and whose leadership of the Union party has been acknowledged ExThere were other distinguished gentlemen, who had at first opposed Becassios, but who had safterward served in the Rebel army, some of whom setted fully and the others partially with the Union men. But it is useless to particularize. Judge Roberts, Ger. Wade, ex-Gov. Runnels, Major Ireland, and other Rebel chieftains, led and controlled the Convention. The high-toned and manly message of Gov. Hamitton was rejected, his counsels were disregarded, and he stands to describe the stands to describe the counsels were disregarded, and he stands to describe the counsels were disregarded, and he stands to describe the counsels were disregarded, and he stands to describe the counsels were disregarded. jected, his counsels were disregarded, and he stands to-de jected, his counsels were disregarded, and he stands to de-opposed to the same leaders who opposed Houston, Hamilton, Pease, the Paschals, and the Union leaders in 1861; and what-ever way the accessions or defections may have gone, Hamil-ton still stands where he has stood during the whole war: the ardent supporter of the Union and the National flag, by whom-soever upheld, and the enemy of those who fought to destroy

our country. par excellence friends of the President, and that he and they are mutual supporters. It remains to be seen whether such an assumption can receive the countenance of one whose sufferings were not less and whose sucrifices were even greater than Hamilton's. I cannot-I will not believe it. In his desire to place the Government in the hands of men of tried loyalty. Gov. Hamilton believed that he was pursuing the President's policy. If it is to go—logislative, executive and judicial—into the hands of the Secessive leaders, he comprehends clearly the condition of his friends who fought and suffered for the Union. The appeal, therefore, which he makes presents the plain, simple, unmistakable issue: are the friends or the almost undisguised enemies of the United States to have control of the State Government of the great State of Texas !

Unaided and unsupported, there can be no doubt of the result. Unaided and unsupported by the National Administration, the Union men must be utterly crushed. Let this action of the Convention be set saide, because of the manner of the action and the action itself, and let it be understood that "Reconstruction" means unmistakable reaunciation of the Secession heresics and undisguised support of the National authority-in other words, sustain Hamilton and his friends to their good work, and the people of a great State will some learn to discriminate between their true friends and the who have so fatally missed them. And first among their true friends they will ultimately appreciate is Andrew J. Hamilton. GRORGE W. PARCHAL, Jr.

- Respectfully, GRO Washington, D. C., April 17, 1866.

Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention. The State Convention of Soldiers' and Sailors' closed

ts deliberations at Albany; after two days active work. A State Union was organized, and the following officers were elected for the year:

were elected for the year:

President—Brove: Major Gen. J. B. CARR.

Pice-Presidents—Brevet Col. w. S.

Brig. Gen. A. B. Srifth. Brevet Gen. J. B. HARDEMBROOK
Col. JAMES E. McKean, Col. H. H. WALPOLE, Col. M. B.

ELDHIDER, Gen. N. M. CRAIN, and Brovet Major-Gen. P. H.

JONES.

Recording Secretary—Major F. W. Parsons, Ningers Falls
Corresponding Secretary—Surgeon A. A. Edneston, Advanged
Tressure—Col. A. H.-Mackson.
Secretary—Col. A. H.-Mackson.

Secretary—Col. A. H.-Mackson.

The Convention adopted the following

Treasurer—Col. A. H. JACKSON.

The Convention adopted the following

ADDRESS:

Commades and Veturals of the Soldiers and Sallers State
Union, and present you with a report of the resolutions and
proceedings of that body at its late session in the city of Abbany. To the resolutions we ask your carnest attention.

The Soldiers and Sallors National Union is no political organization, and appeals to no partisan sentiment for support
Its origin was the national peril, its history the defense of our
fishfully served the Republic, on land or see. It is a muon of
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stiting the server of their country.

But the Soldiers' National Union is more than a pleasand
association of veterans to prolong their military connection.

It is recognized that their combination is for mutual combdensed fitting that their combination is for mutual combdensed fitting that they also an expect them to buttle, it is
deemed fitting that they also all remind on a consistence of certain
obligations of gratitude, implied through their services, upsithe Nicho at large. Debts have been incurred by the Republie whitch cannot be canceled by triumphal receptions, votes of
thanks, or military promotions, dear and grateful to the voterans as such tokens may be. The heroes of our struggle onenot all be'rewarded or distinguished, but they may, at least,
be reacused from neglect and forgetfulness. The armical
selecte, the wooden log, the mutilation, the sear, the brokenconstitution, appeal to sense and heart in every walk of cityl
life. Shattered remnants of field and staff, of rank and life,
are

The address was adopted after some discussion, in which decided ground was taken against the use of the Union a a political organization. The emphatic vote declared distinctly that the institution is not political

Messra. C. & R. Poillon launched, on the 18th inst. from their yard, foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn, the yacht "Eva, —sloop of about 70 tons. The Eva is built in the most substants manner, under the supervision and after the model of the wellknown Bob Fish—builder of the famous sloop Annie and many other renowed yachts, and will, it is expected, prove very fact. Her dimensions are: length of keel, 64 feet; length on deck, 73 feet; extreme beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. Her or is Mr. George L. Lerillard.

The Eva is one of the many important additions th season promises to the squadron of the New-York Yacht Olub whose members the mild Spring weather stimulates to over unusual activity in having their boats put in readiness for the approaching contest. The Club was never in more flourishing condition than at present, its finances, a most important poles

approaching contest. The Club was never in more flourishing condition than at present, its finances, a most important point, being entiroly prosperous, while certain changes in its internal management have resulted in adding to its effective strongth, and have not materially reduced the number of its members.

We took occasion last year to commend the installation of a "Ladies' day," independent of the Regatta, thus avoiding as occasional sacrines of the interests of the latter to the comfort of the fair sex, and have now only to express the hope that the owners, as well of the yacats already belonging to the squadous as of those now building, will, by entering and sating their vessels, contribute to make this Regatta, as they easily may, the event of the year in yachting circles throughout the world.

Among the many new craft on the stocks or recently launched, we hear of the "Haleyon" schooner, for J. M. Hubbard, esq., "Vesta," schooner, for F. Loriliard, "Dream," sloop, for Henry Center, and L'Hirondelie, chooner, for S. B. Bradford, Jr. These, with the many new yachts of last year, (several) of which came out too late to take part in the Spring Regatta), the Calypae, Fleetwing, Flour de Ist. Idler, Shapton, Alarm, Rambler, &c., would, even without including the bider favorites, make up such a regatta as New-York has not willnessed for many years.

The other Clubs of our city and neighborhood, the Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, are also awakening from their yards. Their boats, smaller, but not less emjoyed by their owners than the stately schooners of the New-York Schoon of Brisco), R. L. the builders of the sloop Kelpfe, which attracted so much attention at the time of the regatts.

The other Clubs of our city and neighborhood, the Brooklyn Club, where we found no less than six boats of their boats as managent by purchased by Mr. Taylor of the Brooklyn Club, where we found no less than six boats of their points of the stocks or already humehad from 30 to die feet in length.

These gentlemen carry on the

in Boston we learn there is an unprecedented activity in the yachting community, and should the New-York Club make, this Summer, their long-promised cruise to that icoality, they have every reason to anticipate a grand reception.

ABRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER.-The U. S. ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER.—The U. S. steamer James Adger, McDearmid, from Aspiawall 11th inst. arrived yesterday morning. On the 16th inst. Cape Males N. 35 miles, signalled steamship Costs Rica, hence for Aspiawall. The following is a list of the officers of the James Adger: Actg. Vol. Lieut. Comdg. John McDearmid. Actg. Masters, O. F. Holmes, G. E. Halloway. Actg. Rusigns, Robert Dinsmore, Levi W. Smith. A. A. Surgeon, John Flynn. A. A. Paymaster, E. N. Whitehouse. A. Ohief Englisher, E. A. Whipple; 2d Asst. do. G. W. Soober, John Poyers, Henry Palmer; 3d do., P. J. Holmes, T. Woodraft, Cosche, C. H. Woodla. Mates, A. M. Rivers, H. P. Placemause, Thomas D. Hunt, R. B. Smith. Capt's. Clerk. Task. McDearmid.

SUICIDE AT SEA .- The Hamburg bark Cocharing Schwauer (late Schutz), Antwerp via Lisbon, March 12. with merchandise and 77 passengers to Funck Meineke & Wondt, arrived on Montay morning. April 31, at 6:30 p. m., Coph G. H. Schutz, while lying on the safe in the cabit, shot himself through the head, and died instantis.